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not have the out-of-pocket expense. Regular payments by the grower commence following the 7-year period for a term negotiated with the commercial lender.

One final point I would like to make to my colleagues is that growers would have a limited period of time to apply for assistance under this program. At the end of that time the program ceases to exist. It is not intended to be an ongoing effort, but of shorter duration to set the domestic industry back on the road to recovery.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues give this proposal serious consideration. Our domestic citrus industry has made an important contribution to the quality of life in America today and I believe we must take steps to ensure the viability of this most important industry.

FORFEITURE OF FEDERAL PENSIONS UPON CONVICTION FOR COVERT AGENT IDENTITIES DISCLOSURES

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1985

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Covert Agent Disclosure Federal Pension Forfeiture Act to ensure that disloyal employees of the United States who break faith with their country and reveal the identities of U.S. covert intelligence agents do not receive retirement benefits from the American taxpayers. The legislation will disqualify persons convicted under the Intelligence Identities Protection Act of 1982, which prohibits unauthorized disclosure of the identity of a covert agent, from receiving retirement pay and annuities under Federal employee retirement systems. On February 7, 1985, I introduced this legislation as part of title VIII of the Omnibus Intelligence and Security Improvements Act, H.R. 1082.

The ability of the United States to collect intelligence on the activities and intentions of hostile foreign powers depends to a substantial degree upon the ability of our intelligence agencies to secure the cooperation of well-placed individuals abroad. An individual will cooperate with U.S. intelligence only if the United States can guarantee the secrecy of the relationship. If that vital secrecy is breached, the individual may lose his freedom—indeed, in many parts of the world, his life—and the United States loses valuable intelligence information, upon which the safety of the Nation may depend. When it passed the Intelligence Identities Protection Act, the Congress recognized the grave danger to national security posed by damaging exposures of U.S. covert agents. Recent events reflected in the prosecution of former CIA employee Sharon Scranage demonstrate all too clearly the damage that disclosure of the identities of covert agents can do.

When a Federal employee has voluntarily assumed the highest obligations of trust, such as by joining a U.S. intelligence agency, he should not be rewarded with retirement benefits based on that Federal service if he breaches his obligations,

breaks faith with his country, and discloses the identities of covert agents in violation of the Intelligence Identities Protection Act. The law should be adjusted to provide that a present or former Federal employee convicted for violation of the Intelligence Identities Protection Act forfeits his retirement pay. The American taxpayers have a right to expect that a Federal employee who endangers the security of the United States will not receive a Government pension.

Section 8312 of title 5 of the United States Code already provides for forfeiture of Federal retirement benefits upon conviction for most national security crimes. Thus, for example, persons convicted of treason, sabotage, espionage, or atomic energy secrecy violations forfeit their pensions under Federal employee retirement systems. The violations defined by the Intelligence Identities Protection Act should have been added to the list of annuity-disqualifying national security crimes in section 8312 when that act was passed in 1982.

The bill I have introduced today amends section 8312 of title 5 to provide that individuals convicted for unauthorized disclosure of the identities of covert agents forfeit their pensions under Federal employee retirement systems. American taxpayers no longer will be potentially liable to pay a pension to a felonious Federal employee for a lifetime when he has damaged the security of the Nation by revealing the identities of U.S. covert intelligence agents.

MISSION AIR

HON. W.G. (BILL) HEFNER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1985

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize a non-profit organization in Monroe, NC, called "Mission Air."

Mission Air is an organization operated by volunteer pilots, citizens, businessmen and medical personnel who are dedicated to serving people through their commitment to Jesus Christ.

Mission Air flies medical and compassionate missions within a 600-mile (and frequently larger) radius of Monroe. Medical missions involve flights of the sick or injured to major medical centers, children's hospitals, or special treatment centers. They also transport donated organs, blood, special serums, critical equipment, and supplies. Compassionate missions involve transporting family members of seriously ill or injured patients involving prolonged stays in facilities away from home. These missions are particularly important when the patients are children.

Every year hundreds of families in the Carolinas are confronted with the need to send loved ones to treatment centers far away from home or to bring home family members who have been injured or became ill while traveling.

In many cases, an air ambulance is the only alternative, at costs of thousands of dollars, not usually covered by insurance. To remedy this problem, Mission Air began flying in January 1983 as a group of

trained volunteers dedicated to providing essential air transportation services free of charge to those in need. In 1984 alone, 93 missions were accomplished, over 125,000 miles flown, and approximately 100 volunteers donated time.

The only requirement for the free service is medically certified need. The patients ability to pay is of no consequence, yet surprisingly, Mission Air is funded exclusively without Federal grants or funds. All of their operating expenses are covered through private contributions and grants from State agencies.

Mission Air has been so successful and become so well known that they are now receiving requests nationwide.

I would like to salute Mission Air and its volunteers for their unselfish missionary work and for their contribution to those in need. Their commitment to others is truly heart-warming.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE EAGLE SCOUTS OF BOY SCOUT TROOP 524

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1985

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I have a short but very happy message to share with my colleagues today. On Saturday, November 2, six young men from my district who are members of Boy Scout Troop 524 in Duncanville, TX, will be awarded the rank of Eagle Scout.

A great many of us serving in Congress have participated in Scouting and know well the hard work, dedication, and commitment it takes to achieve the Eagle rank. Less than 3 percent of those who participate in Scouting advance to this highest rank. Those who do have demonstrated excellence in leadership, outdoor skills, and community service.

At a time when public attention is too often focused on the problems of young men and women in our country, it is indeed a pleasure to congratulate Brian Williams, Stephen Duck, Gary Bolter, Raymond Doyle, Allan Smith, and Richard Smith for their achievement. The Eagle rank not only distinguishes them as the best in Scouting, but will also signify for the rest of their lives a commitment to community service and the ability to set and then reach positive goals.

In addition, I want to congratulate the parents of these fine young men. I'm sure that the guidance and encouragement they provided played a major role in their sons' accomplishments. I share in the pride they must feel and look forward to congratulating them in person on November 2.

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houses in order, while removing the tax system's bias toward corporate bigness) is a far better "growth model" than our present system.

NEW BUSINESS AND JOB CREATION 1970-83 RATIOS* TO U.S. GROWTH RATES

Best growth States	New bus. ratio-US	New jobs ratio-US
Alaska.....	2.00	4.74
Florida.....	1.96	2.97
Texas.....	1.93	2.58
Oklahoma.....	1.84	1.97
Nevada.....	1.68	3.66
Colorado.....	1.56	2.87
Arizona.....	1.52	3.47
Virginia.....	1.48	2.64
California.....	1.36	1.58
Louisiana.....	1.32	1.89
Ohio.....	.21	.19
Missouri.....	.38	.55
Wisconsin.....	.43	.76
New York.....	.44	.87
Mass.....	.50	.67
Iowa.....	.52	.58
Pennsylvania.....	.58	.14
Maryland.....	.64	.96
Nebraska.....	.65	.95
New Jersey.....	.70	.76

*For example, Alaska's total new business formation rose 252.3 percent compared with 125.6 percent for the nation; large to "ratio" is 2.00. Its job formation was 129 percent, 4.74 times the nation (27.2 percent). Ohio's new business growth rate (26.4 percent) was only 21 percent of the nation, and its new job formation (5.2 percent) only 19 percent.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (Jobs)—Small Business Administration.

THE FEDERAL EQUITABLE PAY PRACTICES ACT OF 1985

HON. WILLIAM HILL BONER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1985

Mr. BONER of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I would like to indicate my support for H.R. 3008, the Federal Equitable Pay Practices Act of 1985. I was a cosponsor of the initial legislation, H.R. 27, but on as a cosponsor of H.R. 3008.

It is a fact that the average earnings gap between men and women working for the Federal Government is \$3,000 per year; 80 percent of the women employed by the Federal Government are rated at a GS-7 and below, whereas 85 percent of the men employed by the Federal Government are concentrated in grades 10 through 15. These facts do not necessarily indicate that the Government is biased against females and minorities in general. Possibly the pay and grade differences could have more to do with certain jobs being traditionally filled by women than by the nature of the work. However, the existence of the facts does warrant the Federal paysetting practices study which would be mandated by H.R. 3008.

All but 16 States have initiated pay equity activity studies. It is now time for the most publicized Equal Employment Opportunity employer, the Federal Government, to be at the forefront in determining if pay inequities exist within the Federal sector.

TAX REFORM PROPOSALS UNFAIR TO PUREBRED CATTLE AND HORSE INDUSTRIES

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1985

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, during the recent congressional recess and for the past several months, I have been hearing from hundreds of my constituents in western Kentucky and others throughout the entire Commonwealth of Kentucky by letter, telephone calls, and personal visits. These individuals are contacting me about their views concerning the President's tax simplification proposal.

I would like to share with my colleagues the excellent letter I received from my constituent, Jenks S. Britt of Russellville, KY, who is a doctor of veterinary medicine. Dr. Britt has contacted me about the tax proposal's impact upon the purebred cattle and horse industries. Indeed, he believes enactment of the tax reform would be a "severe blow to American animal agriculture."

I urge my colleagues to consider Dr. Jenks Britt's comments, and his letter follows:

RUSSELLVILLE, KY, July 15, 1985.

Representative CARROLL HUBBARD,
Congressional Office Building, Washington
DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HUBBARD. President Reagan's tax proposal concerning livestock expensing, investment credit, depreciation, and capital gains would be devastating to the purebred cattle and horse industry.

Thousands of Kentucky farmers derive a portion of their income from the sale of breeding stock. Reagan's tax laws would:

(1) Stop new investors from purchasing livestock (this new investment money is needed to keep the breeding stock business healthy).

(2) Disallow the writing off of the expense of feeding replacement animals until they are two years of age. It would be impossible to keep this type of records on the typical farm.

(3) Stop investment credit on cattle and restructure the depreciation and capital gains on cattle and horses.

President Reagan is supposed to be pro-business but these are a few of the tax changes that would kill the U.S. as the world leader in animal genetics. With no investment incentive, farmers would have no economic reason to continue breeding stock operation.

I urge you to consider this part of the tax package as a severe blow to American animal agriculture.

Sincerely,

JENKS S. BRITT, DVM.

CITRUS FREEZE RECOVERY ACT

HON. ANDY IRELAND

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1985

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation intended to assist the U.S. citrus industry in its recovery from the devastating effects of the January 1985 freeze.

Many of us were in Washington in mid-January 1985 when sub-zero temperatures forced the cancellation of the President's Inaugural Parade. That same weather system blanketed the Southern United States bringing 2 days of record-breaking cold temperatures to Florida and Texas. This was the second consecutive freeze of the century the citrus industry had endured. Both freezes caused serious economic losses.

The January 1985 freeze cost Florida's citrus industry a quarter of a billion dollars in direct losses. The loss of 18 million boxes of fruit cost growers \$127.77 million in on-tree revenue. Forgone revenues from picking and hauling were pegged at \$28.96 million, and the loss of value that would have added at packing houses and processing plants has been placed at \$96.47 million. The total of direct losses is \$253.2 million. In addition, the trickle down loss to the rest of the States economy resulting from the citrus loss is about \$220 million. These losses may seem minimal compared to the December 1983 freeze which damaged or destroyed 250,000 acres of citrus in north central Florida and cut the State's orange-juice production by 40 percent. But, the second freeze finished off many of the trees that had survived the 1983 freeze; doubling the long-term impact on the industry and the economy of the State of Florida.

While many growers did not survive the dual freeze situation, despite some disaster assistance from the Federal Government, others have managed to, literally, hang on. However, the characteristics of the citrus industry dictate that once replanting has occurred, it takes 5 to 7 years before any income is realized. In the interim, the grower must make provision for maintenance and operation of groves which are not producing any income. Citrus is unique among agricultural industries because of the high level of up-front capital investment required and the subsequent long payback period.

Despite the problems which have beset the industry in recent years, many growers have expressed an interest and willingness to stay in the business. The problems, of course, is the length of time before a new grove begins to produce any income and the expense of bringing a grove to production. The legislation I am introducing today is intended to meet the unique problems faced by citrus growers.

The Citrus Freeze Recovery Act establishes in the U.S. Department of Agriculture a federally guaranteed loan program specifically for citrus growers who currently own property they wish to replant. The program is not intended as an opportunity for investors to become involved in citrus production, but is for the benefit of those currently in the business who wish to stay in business and continue to contribute to the industry.

Second, the maximum loan amount is \$700,000, an amount which reflects the long-term needs of the growers. In addition, the loan terms can be proportioned in up to seven annual payments. In addition, each year's allotment includes the interest owed for that year so that the grower does